

BRITISH IN SIBERIA ISSUE STATEMENT TO RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Entering Only To Help
Nation Against Germans,
Says Proclamation

WILL BRING RELIEF

Japan Will Let China Send
Troops On South Man-
churia Railway

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, August 7.—The Japanese Government has agreed to the transportation of Chinese troops to Vladivostok over the South Manchurian Railway.

Vladivostok, August 8.—The British Government has published here a proclamation to the Russian people, of which the following is a brief extract:

"We are coming as friends to help you save yourselves from dismemberment and destruction from the hands of Germany, who is trying to enslave your people and use the great resources of your country for their own ends."

Only Fighting Germans

"We solemnly declare that we are entering Russia to assist you in your struggle against Germany. The destinies of Russia are in the hands of the Russian people. Your very existence is at stake, and the liberties won in the Revolution are threatened with extinction by the hands of Germany. We want to bring economic relief to your suffering country. Supplies are being sent and more will follow. Our one desire is to see Russia strong and free and then to retire."

The recent Municipal elections will be quashed, owing to irregularities in the voting.

The District Zemstvo has submitted an ultimatum to the Dean of the Consular Body to immediately expel General Horvath from the Maritime Province, threatening otherwise to suspend their functions.

Bloody Battle In Jaroslav
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 6.—The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung states that the fighting at Jaroslav which ended in favor of the Bolsheviks, was one of the bloodiest battles of the entire civil war. It lasted for fifteen days and Jaroslav changed hands frequently. During its occupation by the social revolutionaries, hundreds of Bolsheviks were executed and subsequently the Red Guards exacted a fearful revenge, slaughtering over three hundred of their opponents, including two generals.

Czecho-Slovak Activities
In Romania Worry Berlin

Paris, August 6.—A message from Berne state that the activities of the Czecho-Slovaks in Romania are causing increasing anxiety in Germany.

The Post of August 2 says that people who after four years recommend war are idealists animated with the conviction that they are fighting for a national ideal. This explains the forces of attraction exercised by them. Japan is furnishing them with arms and ammunition and the United States is helping them by intervening in North Russia. It is high time, concludes this newspaper, that the situation should be cleared up.

Papal Nuncio To China
Causes French Protest

Opening Of Relations Between
Peking And Vatican Violates
Treaty, Paris Maintains

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, August 7.—France has protested against the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Vatican on the ground that it is not compatible with the terms of the Franco-Chinese Treaty of 1888, which provides for French protection of the Roman Catholic organisations in China.

The appointment of a papal nuncio to China is regarded as well-informed quarters as a German political move engineered by the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Admiral von Hintze, who is a Catholic.

British And American Men Not Of Military Age Needed For Chinese Coolie Camps

American Y. M. C. A. Official Arrives In China
To Recruit Men For Work In France;
Should Know Mandarin

British and American citizens who are exempt from military service through age or physical requirements and who possess a knowledge of Mandarin are needed for Y.M.C.A. work with Chinese Labor Corps units in France. Mr. D. W. Edwards, after six weeks in France, has arrived from the United States to take charge of the recruiting. Mr. Edwards left for Peking yesterday. A Shanghai committee has been appointed, composed of Dr. G. H. Bondfield, the Rev. F. Rawlinson, Dr. W. P. Chen and Messrs. Fong Sec and K. K. Wang.

British missionary societies have promised 40 men. Over 100 foreigners and Chinese are needed for work among the 150,000 Chinese now in France and these will leave Shanghai as soon as possible.

The same policy and arrangements are carried out in the work for the Chinese laborers as in the work for the fighting forces. These are based solely on the ground of unselfish service. To this end the committee has agreed to the following plan which aims to meet only the necessary expenses of the worker, thus enabling him to undertake the work:

- To pay travel and all necessary expenses to and from France.
- To pay from the time of arrival there until the time of leaving a salary sufficient to meet living expenses of the worker. This is fixed on the expert, not of men who have gone before and is about sixty dollars gold, per month.
- Where necessary, to pay a monthly allowance to the family from the time of his leaving until he returns. The amount is determined by individual needs.
- To furnish uniforms and equipment necessary for the work and life in war camps.
- To pay the extra war risk premium on insurance up to the sum of \$5,000 gold. This is generally G. \$25 per thousand.

Members of British missionary societies in China will proceed to

German Naval Mutiny
Causes Sinking At Sea
Of Fifty Submarines

Serious Revolution At Wilhem-
shaven, Resulting In 32
Executions, Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 7.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express states that the resignation of Admiral von Holtzendorff, the German Chief of Staff, was due to revolutionary troubles at Wilhelmshaven on the part of sailors who for six months past have been carrying on a propaganda with the object of stopping submarine. It is stated that over fifty submarines have disappeared at sea as the result of this propaganda. Twenty-three of the ringleaders were sentenced to death. Many arrests have been made at Kiel.

YANGTSZE TUCHUNS GIVE
REBUKE TO COLLEAGUES

Intimate Governors At Tientsin
Conference Should Mind
Their Own Business

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, August 7.—In reply to an enquiry made by the Tientsin Conference regarding the next President General Li Shan, the Military Governor of Kiangsu; General Chen Kuan-yuan, the Military Governor of Hupeh, and General Wang Chuan-yuan, the Military Governor of Kiangsi, have intimated that the matter is one for decision by Parliament and not for selection by the Military Governors, who have no right to interfere in the matter.

Pamphlets appealing for sympathy for the Southern cause circulated by General Tsien Chun-hsuan, chairman of the Administrative Council of the Canton Government, were prohibited yesterday as a premonition of Civil Governor Chou Yen-ling of this province. The local Chinese post office was ordered to hold them up should they happen to be transmitted through the mail.

14 Norwegian Ships
Lost In Month Of July

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 7.—Norway has lost fourteen vessels in July totaling 15,444 tons and entailing the loss of 55 lives.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, AUGUST, 9, 1918

10 CENTS

Yankee Soldiers Entertain Their French Comrades



"COMRADES"
United States Marines entertaining their French comrades at mess in a trench dugout. Fighting side by side in many fierce battles they have become the best of friends.

BOLSHEVIKI SEND FORCE AGAINST ARCHANGEL

Take Next Station But Are
Later Driven Out
By Red Guards

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, August 7.—A message from Moscow, via Berlin, states that an order issued by Trotsky says that the members of the Archangel Soviet are run away to save their skins are traitors who shall be punished with death if they are arrested.

Archangel, August 6.—Last night the Bolsheviks occupied Isatogorka, the next station to Archangel, with reinforcements but were driven out during the forenoon by White Guards.

Search parties of peasants are bringing in numerous Red Guards found hiding.

The districts further south are revolting against the Bolsheviks.

Amsterdam, August 6.—Count Kirchbach, the successor of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, has arrived at Kiel.

U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE NEARLY FOUR BILLION

Was Six Times Larger In Last
Year Than Year
Before

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, August 7.—General March, Chief of Staff, in urging the enactment of the Man-power Bill brought forward by the Administration, told the Military Committee of the Senate that the War Department planned an army of approximately five million men to be raised as soon as possible.

These collections were divided as follows:

Income and excess pro-
fits taxes \$2,838,083,000

Liquor 443,838,000

Tobacco products 146,188,000

Transportation and util-
ities 70,734,000

Succession duties 47,442,000

Amusements 26,358,000

Luxuries 12,985,000

And the remainder of the revenue is from miscellaneous taxes.

U.S. MARKET CLOSED
TO GERMAN POTASH

Development Of Big American
Deposits Blow To Enemy
Commerce After War

(American Wireless To Reuters)
San Francisco, August 7.—The new Governor, Senator Arthur Tamagnini Barbosa, has left Lisbon for Macao.

Sweeping changes are being effected in the administration and a telegram from Lisbon commands the transfer of fourteen officers to Lisbon, Mozambique and Angola and, similarly, naval officers are to be transferred as soon as their substitutes arrive.

PORTUGAL SHAKES UP
MACAO GOVERNMENT

Sweeping Changes Ordered As
New Governor Leaves Lis-
bon For Post

Reuter's Pacific Service

Macao, August 7.—The new Governor, Senator Arthur Tamagnini Barbosa, has left Lisbon for Macao.

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FOCH IS FIELD MARSHAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 6.—General Foch

has been appointed a Field Marshal of France and General Petain has been awarded the Military Medal.

Recommending the appointment of General Foch as a marshal, the French Premier, M. Clemenceau,

after recapitulating his services says that the dignity is not merely a recompense for past services. It will consecrate the authority of the great man the war has called to lead the armies of the Allies to final victory.

A Live Newspaper Devoted

to Progress in China

CENTER OF BATTLE SHIFTS TO NORTH IN AMIENS REGION

French Reach Line Between
Montdidier And Amiens
And Continue Advance

DOMINATE VALLEY

Action Subsides On Aisne
Mame Salient For The
Present

BRITISH ATTACK

Take Back Ground Near
Morlancourt First Won
Last Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 7.—The fighting in the Marne-Aisne salient has subsided for the moment but engagements are proceeding in the new zone east of Amiens, where the French have gained ground and repulsed an attack near Montdidier and the British attacked in strength in the Morlancourt sector.

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters yesterday says that General Mangin's patrols are busy reconnoitring the Aisne front. The intentions of the enemy regarding the ridge between the Vesle and the Aisne can only be conjectured. The position is strongly protected on the east flank and, if carried from the west, we should be uncomfortable under the fire of the German guns across the Aisne. A certain delay is therefore possible, even though the enemy possibly does not intend to make a final stand here.

British Counter-Attack

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

The English counter-attacked this morning in the sector southwestward of Marlancourt and regained all the more important portions of the ground lost yesterday. We secured all our objectives and took a number of prisoners.

Our patrols advanced our line a short distance on both sides of the River Clarence and captured a few prisoners and two machine-guns.

We successfully rushed a post northward of Vieux Berquin.

The hostile artillery was active eastward of Robecq and in the Mer-ville and Dickebusch sectors.

Local Progress Made

Paris, August 7.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

In the region of Montdidier we made local progress south of Framcourt and southeast of Mesnil.

We repulsed an attempt made by the enemy against La Fore la Grange and occupied the station at Ciry Salsogne.

We took a hundred prisoners east of Braisnes.

We repulsed a local attack south of Aubérive, in Champagne, this morning.

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

There has been artillery activity east of Soissons and on the Vesle.

The resistance of the Germans on the banks of the Aisne and Vesle is increasing and they are fighting fiercely before retiring.

In the Rethes sector a heavy artillery duel continued for hours, with machine-guns also very active. In the region of Saint-Thierry, near Rethes, the Germans were caught under very heavy fire from the French guns just when they were concentrating and were rapidly dispersed. On the Avre front, around Montdidier, the retirement of the enemy is proceeding slowly. The French have reached the line between Montdidier and Amiens almost on its entire length and occupy all the hills dominating the valley of the Avre.

German Official Report

London, August 6. (By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports:

Wurtemberg troops have stormed the foremost English lines on both sides of the Bray-Corbie Road and taken a hundred prisoners.

The enemy attacked in strength in the Vesle section on both sides of Braisnes. We ejected him from the small sections of a wood on the north bank into which he penetrated.

We took several hundreds of prisoners.

(American Wireless To Reuters)
New York, August 7.—Heavy rains are falling on the battlefield. There have been artillery actions and local raids along the Yenisei. The Germans heavily bombarded the American troops holding Flomes.

Extensive German Retreat Reported In Switzerland

Zurich, August 7.—Two local German-owned newspapers announce the further retreat of the Germans on the whole front Arras to Rethmes and state that this is due to the necessity of sending troops to Russia.

ZEPPELIN RAIDERS FLEE FROM BRITISH PLANES

Summer Resorts On East Coast See Chase In Clouds Over Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 8.—Thousands of visitors at a resort on the east coast yesterday saw the Zeppelins against the skyline and a fleet of aeroplanes ascending to meet them, whereupon the airships turned northwards and endeavored to evade their pursuers in smoke clouds. An hour later the raiders' gun-fire was heard nearly a hundred miles from where the chase began, and a great flame was observed out to sea.

It has been reported for some time that Germany is designing more powerful Zeppelins capable of reaching greater altitudes, but it is believed that our aeroplanes can climb higher than the Zeppelins, which therefore need favoring winds if they hope to escape.

AGREEMENT IS NEAR ON KIANGKUAN CLAIM

Company Wants Tls. 1,000,000, Peking Government Offers Tls. 800,000

A satisfactory arrangement on the damages to be paid to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. on account of the ramming and sinking of the steamer Kiangkwan by the gunboat Chusai near Hankow in April is being concluded, it is officially announced. The indemnity will be between Tls. 800,000 and Tls. 1,000,000, of which the former represents the offer of the Peking Government while the latter is the company's claim.

An order for a Tls. 800,000 passenger boat has been placed with the Kiangnan Dock and Shipbuilding Works. The vessel when ready for service will cost about Tls. 1,200,000 as the fittings would cost about half of the price of the ship.

As there will be considerable time before the order can be filled, the company has leased the steamer Hsia-ta, formerly the German vessel Meita, from the Ta Tah Company for service between here and Hankow. The leased vessel is smaller than the Kiangkwan, so the depleted staff of the sunken vessel is quite sufficient to man it.

Tuchuns Bluster Much But Fail To Do Anything

Can't Agree On Vice-President And Are Split On Almost Everything Else

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 4.—The Tientsin Conference is becoming more of an enigma than ever. Nobody knows why it was called, or should be called, in the first instance. After it began to meet, many suggestions as to its purpose were put forward: it was going to settle the election to the Presidency, in this country where representative government is supposed to be in force; it was going to discuss means of dealing with the situation in the south, extra-legal means of course, for there is no intention that any military autocrat should bind himself to legal means; and it was going to discuss the difficult problem of sending forces to co-operate with the Allies at Vladivostok at the very moment when all available troops are being sent to the Yangtze Valley to grow stale by eating unaccustomed rice. What has it done?

In the first place it seems to have effected an arrangement with a section of new parliamentarians for the election of Hsu Shih-chang as President; and in the second place it has succeeded in skilfully avoiding the question of sending troops to Vladivostok. To offset these two successes it has been unsuccessful in awarding, by anticipation, the doubtful honor of the vice-presidency, and it has been unsuccessful in getting General Tsao Kun to go to the front. These seem to be the two points under discussion at present.

POOTUNG PLANT STRIKE IS AMICABLY SETTLED

British Cigarette Company Workers Go Back After Serious Tie-Up

The awarding of the vice-presidency is responsible for not a little friction. General Ni Shih-chung, Tuchen of Anhwei, has thrown an apple of discord into a circle, not even, when that fatal throw occurred, charmed against breach. General Ni, waxing both eloquent and sarcastic at the same time, made a speech in which he pointed out that this, that and the other general was not where he ought to be, and ending up by urging that they ought to set off at once to the places where they ought to be, as concerning the presidency and the vice-presidency, it was quite certain that the new parliament would not dare to defy the wishes of the military, and they would undoubtedly elect members of the Peking party to the vacancies. This caused some excitement, but that passed over and the arrangement referred to in yesterday's correspondence was reached regarding the presidency. The vice-presidency still remains vacant, however, and it is shrewdly suspected that General Ni fancies himself for the job. He has doubtless all those admirable qualifications that General Tsao Kun, Tuchen of Chihli, thinks undoubtedly mark himself out for the post, now that his chief, General Tuan Chi-jui, has very persistently declined nomination. The reason for Tuan Chi-jui's modesty is obvious—he wants a speaking part in the drama, not a mummur's, and he thinks he is more fitted for the office of Prime Minister than for that of dumb waiter. So the struggle between Generals Ni and Tsao continues, and nobody knows where it is going to end; and very few people care.

The second thing that the Tientsin

IS GIVEN THREE WEEKS TO PROVE CITIZENSHIP

F. G. Strauss, Held Enemy Subject, Ordered To Give Evidence Of Swiss Nationality

Appearing before Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of failure to register as an enemy subject, Ferdinand George Strauss, 25 Carter Road, reiterated his declaration of Swiss citizenship and submitted that the mixed court panel to the contrary called up to the point. The Court gave Strauss three weeks in which to establish his nationality.

When the case was called, Strauss was asked if he could find further proof of his nationality. He replied that on registering at the German Consulate he had deposited his papers there, and that those papers had been left in Moscow. The Assessor suggested that he might write the Swiss Minister at Tokio but the defendant stated that he thought it would be of little use as he had left Switzerland as a small boy and had since lived in Russia. He then declared that he had registered with Dr. Fischer, in which he declared that he did not come under the requirements of the enemy registration regulations and asked to have the charge dismissed as illegal.

He declared that a similar charge placed against him in June had been dismissed.

The Court stated that the defendant would be given three weeks to prove that he is a Swiss subject and suggested that he write the Swiss Minister at Tokio and also try to get the papers he left at the German Consulate from the Dutch Consul.

Strauss complained that he did not think three weeks sufficient time.

TO LAUNCH HERO TODAY

The Hero, a 2,050 tons deadweight steamer to be used for the handling of rush cargo, will be launched at the Yangtzeepoo yard of the New Engineering and Dock Company this afternoon at three o'clock. The steamer will be ready for sea in about six weeks.

The vessel is single deck type, 254½ feet overall, 37 feet wide, with 17 feet depth, is equipped with four large hatch and steam winches to facilitate rapid handling of cargo and is built for Agent O. Thoresen of a Norwegian shipping firm.

Triple expansion machinery of 1,000 horsepower will be installed. A sister ship is on the ways and will be launched in December.

The Weather

Storms threatening today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 93.2 and the minimum 75.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 93.8 and 77.

RUMANIA WHEAT CROP DISAPPOINTS GERMANS

Harvest Is Bad And Berlin Loses Hope Of Food From There

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, August 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Koelnische Zeitung writes that the wheat harvest in Rumania is bad and Germany cannot therefore rely upon supplies from Rumania.

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22 Men From Shanghai Are Needed For Y. M. C. A. Work With Forces In Siberia

Call Issued Here By Professor Robertson Of The Association For New War Service

WANT VOLUNTEERS AT ONCE

Analysis Of Present Situation Given And Forces Arrayed Against Each Other Summed Up

A call for twenty-two young men from China to volunteer for relief work at Vladivostok is issued by Professor C. H. Robertson from the office of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association here. The need for more Y. M. C. A. workers at the Siberian port is brought about by the advance of the Czechs to the aid of their comrades, necessitating the departure with them of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries who had previously been engaged in work at Vladivostok.

Urgent telegrams for more assistants have reached Shanghai and Mr. Reitzel has come down from Vladivostok for the purpose of recruiting young men for the work. The character and conditions of the work may be learned by application to Mr. Reitzel at 4 Quinlan Gardens. The men who go from China will be supplemented by a force of twenty men who are on their way from New York and are to be followed by a further contingent of fifty.

Gives View Of Situation

In making his appeal for aid in rendering relief to the refugees and the disorganized communities of Eastern Siberia Professor Robertson has furnished THE CHINA PRESS with a comprehensive and enlightening survey of the situation on the Far Eastern front. His statement of the situation follows:

"General Horvath with headquarters at Harbin is in control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. He occupied this position under the old regime of the Tsar, held on through the Lvov, Mylyukof government and then through that of the Kerensky government, but was practically overcome by the Bolshevik rebellion at the end of 1917 in their long wave of city battles beginning at Petrograd and ending at Vladivostok.

"In the resulting disorder in the city of Harbin and through Consular influence the Chinese Government acted by sending in troops to keep order on the whole Chinese Eastern railway system from Karemksala on the border of Manchuria to Pogranichnaya and down to Changchun. With order established again the Horvath administration was able to function, and all through the winter enormous numbers of refugees from all parts of Russia, particularly those of the upper classes, had been coming in ever increasing numbers to Harbin, so that it is now a boom town with great real estate increases and tremendous building activities to house the increasing population.

"It is in the region of Manchuria City that General Semenoff has been trying for many months to advance for the capture of Karemksala and the operations from the Bolshevik side have made it impossible for travelers to come through Manchuria. They have been obliged to travel on the long Amur River branch to the north and to come down through Khabarovsk to Nikolsk and Vladivostok. Representing General Horvath to the east and attacking the Bolsheviks from Vladivostok has been Admiral Kolchat.

Trotton Prisoners Serious Factor

"A serious factor in the situation is the large number of prisoners of the Central Powers located at such points as Irkutsk, Chita, Khabarovsk and others. Six months ago it was reported by reliable sources that there were between one and a half and two million prisoners in Russia and Siberia. They have been instructed by their respective governments that they could render a great service to their countries by remaining in Siberia. This instruction they are glad to carry out for the following reasons:

"1. There they have comparative plenty of food, whereas if they were to go back to Austria and Germany they would be under semi-famine conditions.

"2. They are living without much restraint and in comparative peace. To return to the Central Powers will certainly find them involved in the strenuous campaigns on the western front.

"3. Many of them have made social connections with the people there,

Y. M. C. A. Man Addressing Czechoslovak Soldiers In Siberia



even to the extent on the part of some of marrying Russian wives. Many are working at their trades and that they are fairly content.

"The program of the Bolsheviks has been one of overthrowing the capitalistic governments of the world including both of the Allies and the Central Powers, and the establishment of a regime of internationalism and socialism. They believed so unwillingly in this that they are not unwilling to sustain the incursions of Germany into Russia, and some of them are even saying that the farther Germany comes the easier will they be infected by the leaven of Bolshevism.

Part Played By Austrian Slavs

The Czechoslovak and Jugoslav are large elements in the northern and north-eastern part of the Austrian Empire who were obliged in large numbers to fight in the Austrian army against their kinsmen the Slavs of Russia. They permitted themselves to be captured in large numbers by the Russian army and later became some of the very best fighting units on the Russian side. There is no surrender for them because of their great animosity towards the Central Powers and in addition, to be captured as deserters from the Austrian army will see themselves executed as traitors.

"With the collapse of Russia in December they were left in a precarious position. As a result they accepted the leadership and support of the French Government and 60,000 of them started on their long journey to Vladivostok and to take ship for France. In the latter part of March they were passing through Samara in groups of two or three train loads. They were much delayed on the way but by the middle of May there were 10,000 of them in Vladivostok.

"Shortly preceding this the German Minister von Mirbach took up his residence in Moscow and from that time on increasing opposition to the passage of the Czechoslovak along the Siberian Railway was manifested.

"As a result of an effort to disarm them at Irkutsk a battle was fought in which Austrian and German prisoners from the large prison camp there participated on the Bolshevik side. On the 2nd of June 4,000 Czechs arrived in Vladivostok bringing with them German and Austrian prisoners they had taken on the way. The attitude of the Czechoslovak had heretofore been that they would not fight against Russians on Russian soil, but they desired to go as rapidly as possible on their way to the French front. The Irkutsk incident caused a revulsion of feeling among the Czechoslovak against the Bolsheviks.

"The administration, and has now resulted in their little army of 60,000, distributed on the trans-Siberian Railway, capturing all important cities on the line so that they now control that great key to Siberia. They have also the Volga River basin which crosses it from north to south at Samara, approximately half way between Moscow and the Ural. At the Vladivostok end the Czechs took charge of the city and immediately launched an offensive against the Bolsheviks who were facing Admiral Kolchat at Pogranichnaya. At this campaign the Czechs succeeded in gaining possession of Nikolayev. At the present time they have driven the Bolsheviks to a distance of 200 versts (130 miles) north towards Khabarovsk.

Anti-Bolsheviks Join Slavs

"Another far-reaching result is that many classes of the Russian

people who have suffered persecution at the hands of the Bolsheviks have rallied around the intrepid Czechoslovak units so that they have the distinguished achievement of crystallizing out what has the possibility of becoming the foundation upon which the Russian people will be able to exert themselves against German domination, in the support of which effort the Allies are gathering large forces to the relief of their Allies the Czechoslovak and the encouragement of such an order as will permit the Russians to unite for their defense against Central Power aggressions and to determine the form of their future government.

"For more than a year Edwards, Atherton and others have been carrying on a tremendously appreciated army Y.M.C.A. work among the Czechs on the Rumanian front. The earnestness of their appreciation for this form of work is suggested in the deeply appreciated comment of their officer when he said: "Edwards is as good to our men." Could you have seen them carrying him on their shoulders as a public demonstration of their appreciation you would have understood this. This good work has been more than ever appreciated as manifested in many Association cars that were equipped at Samara and manned by American and Canadian Y.M.C.A. secretaries. They have served them all along the line, and ten of them have been doing a great work among them in camps scattered over the

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beautiful hills of the spacious Vladivostok harbor.

"With the starting of the Czechs back to the succouring of their comrades and the making of connections across Manchuria the Y.M.C.A. secretaries have again gone with them.

This work is increasing greatly in volume as the Allied troops are arriving at Vladivostok. Telegrams have just been received in Shanghai urgently calling for young men of the right type to go as secretaries in this important relief work. Twenty

men are asked for from China and in addition two stenographers. The character and conditions of this service may be learned by calling at 4 Quinlan Gardens, and asking for Mr. Reitzel who is here from Vladivostok for this purpose. These men from China will be supplemented by twenty others who are on their way from New York and to be followed by fifty others at the earliest possible moment.

"At the present time the Bolsheviks are supplementing by Central Power prisoners held the Amur River line to Karunskia and in addition the greater part of the line from Lake Baikal down to the Manchurian border. It appears that the campaign will probably be to send a force through so as to clear up the line and to connect Manchuria City with Irkutsk, thus cutting off the Amur River region to which attention will probably be given by another unit advancing from two ends."

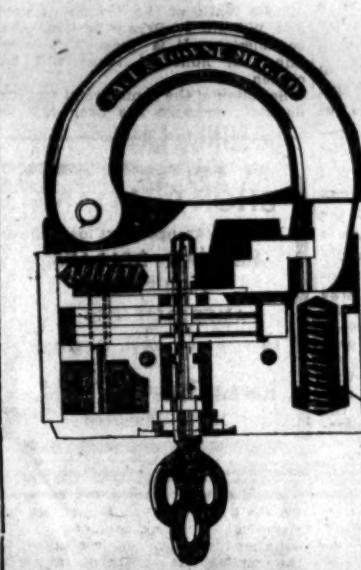
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GENERAL ELECTRIC STRIKE AVERTED

Company Employees Agree To
Abide By Arbitration By
Taft And Walsh

21,000 WORKERS INVOLVED

Schenectady Plant On Big War
Orders—Wages And 8-Hour
Day In Dispute

Washington, June 23.—As a result of the principles put into effect by the Administration for the adjustment of disputes between labor and capital, a strike has been averted at the plant of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., one of the biggest industrial concerns doing vital work for the Government.

An announcement was made today by the Department of Labor that the employers and the 21,000 employees had agreed to submit their differences to arbitration by ex-President W. H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint Chairmen of the National War Labor Board. Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh heard evidence by both sides yesterday.

The employees wanted an increase of 25 percent in wages. The representatives of the company said such a demand was exorbitant. They expressed their willingness to pay 10 percent more than the prevailing rates.

Representatives of the workers presented figures to show that the company divided net earnings among its stockholders last year, or 26½ percent on its invested capital. It was testified that orders for 1918 exceeded those of 1917 by 45 percent, and that the present net savings of the concern are \$400,000 a week, or \$100,000 a day.

Testimony by women workers was that they were working less than men performing the same work. The company entered strong objections to the application of the basic eight-hour day. It also combated figures presented by the workers on the extent to which the cost of living had increased.

The fact that a strike, which had threatened to halt the war program by labor trouble, so long delayed, had been averted and the national police accepted was considered of the greater importance by the Labor Department, not only because of the immediate case involved, but also for its effect upon the other industries of the nation. The Department of Labor made this significant announcement:

"The agreement signed by representatives of the company and of the men binds both sides to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, whatever it may be. Intervention by the two Chairmen of the board prevented a strike at the plant, it was brought out at the hearing. The men had voted to go out, but reconsidered the action when they were assured that the War Labor Board would assume jurisdiction."

"Their demands are a 25 percent increase in wages throughout the plant, which is 100 percent organised; the application of the basic eight-hour day, modification of the physical test, equal pay for equal work, whether performed by men or by women, and an agreement by the company that such wage increase as may be granted shall be retroactive to May 1. The company demurred on the question of a retroactive increase, but agreed to it after the employees waived the point previously raised against the physical test."

"Approximately 2,800 women are employed in the plant. No complaints were made by the employees against the treatment they had received at the hands of the company. On the other hand, they praised the fairness of the officials, their willingness to meet with committees representing the workers at all times, as well as the cleanliness and general safety of the plant itself. They maintained their desire to serve the country by steady application to their tasks and offered only the argument presented by many briefs and statistics that many of them are not receiving sufficient pay to make them able to meet the increased cost of living. It was brought out that all of the employees are owners of liberty bonds."

The National War Labor Board will determine whether street railways are in a financial position to pay wage increases. Evidence on the point will be taken here tomorrow by Messrs. Taft and Walsh. The subject has been much discussed since the grant of an additional \$300,000 annually to the employees by the railroads through action taken by the Railroad Administration. The question as to whether street railways shall charge an increased fare may be indirectly involved in the findings.

An announcement by the Labor Department today said that it was the intention of the board to adopt a definite policy on the question of ability to pay on the basis of facts and arguments presented at the hearing, which will open. Street railway corporations involved in disputes now pending before the board are virtually unanimous in the view that they are unable to meet the demands for wage increases unless they receive increased revenues, which can be obtained only through increases in fare.

Companies which are directly parties to the question by reason of wage controversies with their men are those in the cities of Chicago, Newark, Detroit, Cleveland, Schenectady, East St. Louis, Portland, Ore.; Pittsburgh, Kansas City, and Joplin, Mo.

Following this hearing Messrs. Taft and Walsh will hear arguments and evidence on the living wage.

FORESEE TWO MORE YEARS OF THE WAR

Lord Reading And Other Leaders
Do Not Share Optimistic
View Of Masses

New York, July 24.—The Allies' success in the West has intensified among the masses of the people in various quarters the belief that the fall of Germany is not far off. This, however, is not the belief of some of the prominent leaders. Lord Reading and other members of the diplomatic circle hold to the idea that the war will go on two years or more or until Germany fully understands the kind of peace the Allies will recognize.

MOTOR BUS SERVICE TO BE STARTED IN TOKIO

Police Sanction Given Y.10,000,
000 Company To Run Cars
Along Main Streets

Tokio, July 27.—Messrs. Ryosaku Kume, Yasuji Isobe and other prominent business men of Tokio have organised a motor-omnibus company, capitalised at Y.10,000,000, which has been granted a permit by the metropolitan police to run buses along the important tramcar lines of the city. According to Mr. Isobe, the company plans to have 18 passenger cars and 70 for freight, and it is expected that it will be able to begin operation by September 1.

The cars are to be built according to the military motor car standards, with a loading capacity of more than ton. The traffic system will be divided into six sections, and cars will run every five minutes. It is expected that the fare will be 10 sen for a trip of a mile or two. Some of the cars are to be bought in the United States and some are to be built at the company's own works. Twenty passengers will be the maximum number a bus can accommodate.

This motor-bus service will be similar to the "jitney" service such as has become common in most of the large American cities. The cars get their name of "jitney" from the fact that their drivers charge a nickel, or five cents, which is referred to as slang as a "jitney." This motor car carrying service sprang up in America about three years ago, and it gives every appearance of having come to stay.

After the police had given official sanction to the new enterprise, it met with some opposition from the city authorities on the ground that the addition of 200 or 300 motor cars to the number already in Tokio would increase the danger of street accidents and that the running of large busses would damage the streets which have been built at great cost. The possible effects of the proposed service have been studied by the police and it is believed by them that no harm will come from the new traffic. Further discussion of the matter is expected at the next meeting of the municipal assembly.

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LARGE U.S. MISSION GOING TO RUSSIA

To Consist Only Of Experts In
Commerce, Agriculture
And Labor

T. R. AND TAFT MISSING
Military Escort To Have No
High Officer, But Will
Be Big

Washington, June 28.—The following details became known today regarding the commission the President is planning to send to Russia. The commission will have many members and will carry a large military escort. A score or possibly more commercial, agricultural and labor men, each a recognised expert, will go as members. The commission is to have wide discretionary powers.

Former President Taft and some other men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the mission will not be asked to go, it is understood, for the reason that the choice of such men to head it, it is feared, would give the commission a political flavor, a thing the President wishes to avoid.

The plan is to select the members because of their ability in agricultural and industrial lines and as organisers. Many names are under consideration by the President and his advisers.

Hugh Gordon Miller, a New York attorney, called at the White House today to suggest the names of former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court and William J. Bryan to head the commission. It is reasonably certain that none of them will be chosen.

Selection of the commercial and industrial members has been left to

Secretary Redfield. The labor men will be picked by Secretary Wilson and the agricultural experts by Secretary Houston. Secretary Baker is at work on the arrangements for the military force that is to escort the commission into Siberia. The escort will be largely constituted of staff and construction men such as the railway unit first sent to Russia. No high army officer will go with the commission, so as to avoid giving it a pronounced military aspect. It will in no sense be an expeditionary force, though the number of men will be large.

Wherever possible men who have a mastery of language sufficient to reach the Russian people are being selected for the commission. No man will go who cannot at least speak French.

Caution is being exercised to pick men who can act independently. They must be trusted with wide discretionary powers, because it is considered possible that the members may scatter over a large territory to help solve the problems of the various localities.

"Kerensky has wisely resolved to

KERENSKY'S COURSE WISE, SAYS WRITER

Praised For Decision To Ac-
quaint Allies With Russia,
Says Times Man

London, June 28.—"Kerensky comes with the strongest credentials, first as the former leader of Russian Socialism who has learned by bitter experience the rocks and shoals that beset his course, and second, as the authorised spokesman of the Socialist and non-Socialist parties of Russia, says the former Times correspondent in Petrograd, who is now in London and writes regarding the mission of the former Russian Premier in England and America. He continues:

"Kerensky has wisely resolved to

confine himself to propagating the lessons of the Russian revolution among the Allies. He has no thought or intention of returning to the area of political experiment. His mission is intended as an appeal to the Allies for aid in the only form it can be effective—arms and supplies to enable his countrymen to drive out the Germans and rejoin the fight against the enemies of freedom.

"He insists, first of all, that all the Allies take a hand in this task and that they do not impose their will in establishing the future form of government in his country. Russia, he says, does not want to choose between Germany and any other country. She wants to be free, but cannot achieve freedom under the Bolsheviks."

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SPORTS-- Latest News of Athletic World-- GOSSIP**BASEBALL SERIES NETS \$2,000 FOR WAR WORK**

Nine Games Will Give Red Cross And B.W.W.A. \$1,000 Each

The Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross and the British Women's Work Association will each receive about \$1,000 as a result of the nine game baseball series staged by the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club.

A complete financial report of the series will be ready in a few days according to Mr. W. A. Adams, who acted as treasurer. Mr. Adams estimates the receipts at something over \$5,000 while the expenses will be about \$3,500.

Shanghai-Navy Games

Shanghai and the Navy will play at the Race Course tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and Sunday afternoon at the same hour.

The Navy with Keeler, Held, Arbuckle, Maloney, McGowan, Halpin, Morris, Tangerman, Peterson, Becker, Mitchell, Mitchell and others will have a strong line-up.

Tinkham will probably pitch for Shanghai tomorrow with Bob Eddy or Skinny Hunter working Sunday.

Water Polo

The Police team defeated the Shanghai International Swimming Club team by 6 goals to 3 at the Municipal Bath last night. For the Police Jones scored four goals and Wilson two while for the S.I.S.C. Ozorio made two and Elliott one. Mr. Olsen referred.

Tennis

A tennis match will be played between the S.C.C. and the Japanese Lawn Tennis Club on S.C.C. Ground Sunday afternoon at 4:30.

The matches: Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and H. Middleton vs. J. Tanaka and S. Toyozumi; D. R. Wheen and T. R. Lannister vs. T. Hayashi and K. Kohjima; C. D. Field and L. A. Chilli vs. N. Takayama and M. Shibusawa; Dr. A. Moore and J. A. T. Thomas vs. Dr. Okano and J. Shimidzu; C. Knight and G. H. G. Caulton vs. T. Kai and Y. Hibari.

Cricket

Cricket Match Shanghai Cricket Club vs. "A" Company, British, S.V.C. at S.C.C. Ground at 2:30 p.m. on Saturday, August 10.

S.C.C.: R. S. Campbell, S. J. Deeks, W. J. Haynes, C. Knight, A. H. Leslie, W. McCulloch, F. H. Pentycross, J. M. Pearson, C. E. M. Thomson, C. C. Whitehead, E. W. Staff (Capt.), Reserves: R. Bauld, C. Butland, F. Blackwell.

"A" Company: W. E. Anderson, J. E. Cameron, D. H. Cooke, W. C. G. Clifford, G. S. B. Cusheie, C. D. Field, G. H. G. Caulton, R. Grimshaw, F. Milner, T. R. Macdonald, W. J. Monk, (Capt.), Reserve: G. F. Forshaw.

S. R. C. v. Powhatan Club
The team to represent the Powhatan Club against the Recreation Club tomorrow afternoon is: C. H. Bhooma, H. J. Cooper, J. J. Ellis, C. E. Barber, P. S. Hyndman, W. J. Haynes, J. B. Katz, W. B. Kennett, H. Langley (Capt.), C. S. Peacock and S. Vine. Reserves: K. C. Ramey and C. A. Sullivan.



Dr. C. CAMERON

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Lawn Bowls

Rinks representing Scotland and the Rest of Shanghai will clash at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock. The lineups:

Rink No. 1.
Gavin L. Campbell Capt. Jackson (skip) (skip)

J. C. Thomson T. Harborne
R. K. Hamilton W. B. Pitt
A. Taylor A. E. Silkstone

Rink No. 2.
D. McAlister E. L. Hunter (skip) (skip)

J. Tweedie O. H. Blackburn
J. R. Kingshorn R. G. H. Cole
J. Valentine W. A. Oden

A. D. Bell Rink No. 3.
(skip) B. Anderson

A. S. Allen W. Dutton
F. B. Walker C. W. Marshall
D. M. Graham Dr. J. W. Ross

Rink No. 4.
W. T. Bisset Albert Taylor (skip)

J. T. Disseldorff F. Large
J. D. Gordon C. Larsen
D. MacDonald A. M. Price

Rink No. 5.
J. C. Macdougall F. Jones (skip) (skip)

J. A. Ferrier P. B. Critchley
A. G. Elder T. E. Trueman
D. Menzie Rink No. 6.

G. McMurdo J. J. Sheridan (skip) (skip)

Jas Park J. Shaw
J. S. MacGavin F. A. Sampson
W. Smith J. Brewer

Rink No. 7.
R. C. Attkinhead J. D. Gaines (skip) (skip)

W. Johnston H. S. Smyth
J. Walker W. Kinipple
F. Ferrier F. L. Marshall

Rink No. 8.
W. Crosbie G. B. Stormes (skip) (skip)

Capt. Milligan P. Ephgrave
W. Davis J. E. Lucas
A. L. Miller W. Gater

Rink No. 9.
C. M. Bain S. Hammond (skip) (skip)

J. A. Anderson J. Marshgreen
C. W. Porter E. C. Emmett
J. Grievo R. J. Bowerman

Rink No. 10.
(skip) (skip)

M. B. Anderson H. F. Landers
D. M. Campbell F. George

Reserve Reserves: H. Townsend, F.

S. Rampling, F. Downs, H. F. Lawson,

F. Fletcher, J. Chilvers, H. E. Park,

W. J. Grey, F. W. Reeves and S. J.

Burn.

Scottish Reserves: W. P. Marshall

J. E. Grant, J. Ross, J. Ritchie, D.

Macgregor, J. Birnie and T. F.

Anderson.

Help The Poor Sailors In An Ocean Like This!**Guam And Hawaii Follow Each Other Into Parched Aridity**

Guam, oasis for the parched mariner beating northward from Australia and contiguous points to Japan and the China Coast, is now a desolation and a parched spot for that same itinerant sailor. Guam has gone dry, bone dry, and the choking dust thereof must henceforth be laid with nothing more soaking than lemon squash. The tidings of Guam's aridity were contained in a message received yesterday by Gande, Price & Co., local purveyors of things damp.

And after August 20 it is going to be a long time before drinks, ashore, for those sailing between here and the States, for on that date the territory of Hawaii also passes from the list of dry states.

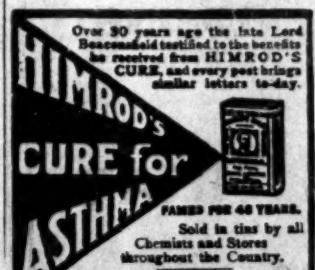
The law applicable to these points decrees that it shall be illegal to manufacture, sell, import or export feverish beverages into or from either place. And they do say that there's a wild scramble on to dispose of the adequate stores on hand.

FIGHTING IN WUSIH

Passengers on the Shanghai-Nanking railway yesterday brought the news of a clash between the northern troops stationed in Wusih and the local police. All the constables have disappeared and the streets were deserted. A fight occurred Wednesday in the open streets which resulted in the retreat of the policemen. The cause of the conflict, however, could not be ascertained.

MIXED COURT CLERK CHARGE

Dong Eur-ze, a clerk of the Mixed Court staff, was charged yesterday with obtaining the sums of \$477.40 and Tls. 350 by false pretenses from Ching Pin-my and Chu Li-chun. The case was remanded for the Portuguese Assessor, one of the complainants being a Portuguese citizen. It is said that the action arises from a land transaction.

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Pacific east of the Bellingham
Channel and on the coast of
Japan.

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18949

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 9, 1918

American-Japanese Unity

THE official statements that have been issued by the American and Japanese Governments, defining, as they do, with the utmost precision the motives which have actuated the Allies in their decision to act in Siberia, serve to show the degree of international co-operation that can be secured with a modicum of goodwill and unselfishness on both sides. The official Japanese statement we published yesterday follows the lines of the American pronouncement, and both constitute a lucid presentation of the Allies' case and the fairness and sense of justice inspiring the Allies in their attitude towards the Siberian question.

It is scarcely necessary to re-state the grounds on which the Allied Powers have decided to intervene in Siberia, but we feel it would be no more than just to give Japan credit for having met her Allies more than half way. The singleness of the Allied purpose and the absence of any base motives in the decision to intervene are admirably stated by Japan with dignity and precision. It is pointed out that the Allies are actuated by sentiments of the sincerest friendship toward the Russian people and have always entertained the most sanguine hopes of the speedy re-establishment of order in Russia and a healthy and untrammelled development of her national life. In other words, the Allies are convinced that intervention will help Russia.

One of the principal reasons for Allied intervention is, of course, to prevent Austro-German-Bolshevik interference with the passage of the Czech-Slovak troops who are now engaged in their effort to liberate Siberia from a hateful yoke and, through Siberia, the rest of Russia in due course of time. Not the least important and vitally necessary passage in the American-Japanese official statements is that in which the good faith of these two nations toward the people of Russia is solemnly avowed. The Allied policy of respecting the territorial integrity of Russia and of abstaining from all interference in her internal politics is re-affirmed, and it is furthermore declared that, upon the realisation of the objects above indicated, the Allies will immediately withdraw all their respective troops from the Russian territories, and will leave wholly unimpaired the sovereignty of Russia in all its phases, whether political or military. Such an assurance is well-conceived and will undoubtedly tend to subdue any possible fears or anxieties that otherwise might have agitated the Russian mind.

It has been suggested that Japan all along has been ready and willing to despatch an army to Eastern Siberia, but that the project has been frowned upon in Washington, with the result that Japan has stayed her hand. Whether it is a fact that the Japanese Government has all along been ready and willing to send an army into Siberia we cannot say, but there can be no doubt that the opposition of the American Government, which has not, until this moment, favored the idea of military intervention in Siberia, has in no sense been due to any distrust of Japan. America knew that Japan

as a member of the Entente Alliance, would not intervene except upon conditions approved by her Allies, and that once those conditions had been accepted, they would be loyally observed. The opposition of America, therefore, was due to quite other causes. Admitting every argument in favor of intervention, there yet remained the uncertain factor of the attitude of the Russians themselves towards the landing of Allied troops upon Russian soil.

The Bolsheviks, as a Northern contemporary aptly points out, may have been—in fact we may say certainly have been—guilty of the most shocking excesses. The attempt to apply their fantastic theories to the government of a great country has plunged the latter into anarchy, rendered life and property unsafe, ruined industry and exposed Russia to unheard of humiliations at the hands of the Central Powers. But it does not come within the scope of our duties to Russia to overthrow the Bolsheviks and to prescribe the form of government which Russia shall adopt for the future. The overthrow of the Bolsheviks may safely be left to the Russian people themselves when they discover that they have had enough of them.

Even assuming for the sake of mere supposition that the Allies wanted to take a hand in Russia's domestic affairs, the difficulties of such a project would probably prove insuperable. It is only a few weeks ago that the Czechoslovaks, a small but well-disciplined body of men, overthrew the Soviet at Vladivostok and assumed temporary control of the town. For the first time since the Soviet came into power, conditions at Vladivostok have become more or less normal, reasonable security of life and property has been enforced, and terrorism and crime have been sternly repressed. There can be few Russians who do not heartily approve the change. Yet, when a municipal election was held recently, the Bolsheviks obtained a slight majority. That England's difficulty in this war has been Ireland's opportunity is true. Now, in a new sense, it is an opportunity not to revenge herself for past ill-treatment or present vital wrongs, but, on the contrary, to prove herself a nation so broad-minded, actuated by such noble ideals and pity for the wronged, that in a just and noble cause, she can, without detriment to their best interests, also be true of many other parts of Russia. Therefore the course of wisdom for the Allies would seem to lie along the path America and Japan have just outlined.

Vladivostok being a fortified port, and the depot at which millions of pounds worth of munition and war material have been landed by the Allies, the latter are undoubtedly justified, until conditions in Russia become more settled, in placing the city under martial law, and guarding the stores which might otherwise be destroyed, or handed over to the enemy. What, however, is perfectly legitimate in Vladivostok would not be defensible in other Siberian cities where the same conditions do not exist, unless a majority of the populace favored the introduction of foreign troops. And as long as no overt act of hostility towards the Allies or their supporters occurred, it is quite understandable that the American Government should have doubted the wisdom of military intervention. What has caused it to change its mind is the sudden appearance in Eastern Siberia of Czechoslovak contingents, and the employment by the Bolsheviks of Austro-German prisoners of war to obstruct their movements. All of the Allied Governments have expressed their sympathy with the Czechoslovak independence movement, and the assurances given to the Czechs could not be reconciled with a policy of leaving them in the lurch in Russia, while they are attempting to move eastward to the Allies. Moreover, even apart from the Czechoslovak movement, the arming of Magyar and German prisoners of war by the Bolsheviks constitutes a menace which cannot be tolerated. The Czechs have shown what can be done by a compact, well-disciplined body of men by their dramatic coup at Vladivostok. In the present anarchical conditions in Siberia, the arming and organisation of German and Magyar prisoners might lead to very serious consequences. They must upward still and onward Who would keep abreast with truth?

Lo! before us gleam her camp-fires, We ourselves must plumb depths; Nor attempt the future's portal With the past's blood-rusted key.

II. From Lord Bryce

Miss Redmond seems to fear that the present crisis has brought a danger that the old misunderstandings which once divided the peoples may reappear. Perhaps she does not fully realise that ever since Mr. Gladstone adopted the policy of Home Rule the bulk of the English people have had a far better appreciation of Irish character and a truer comprehension of the grounds of Irish discontent than they had 50 or 60 years ago.

Ireland's Aspirations

Up till 1886 there was a marked opposition between the large majority of Irishmen on the one hand and the still larger majority of Englishmen on the other, because both the great English parties had failed to understand the grounds on which the claim of Home Rule was based. Since 1886 a sentiment of sympathy for Ireland has been strong in the Liberal party, and is now by no means confined to the Liberal party. There is now, among the bulk of Englishmen in all the three parties, a wish to go as far as possible to meet and satisfy the desire for a large measure of Irish self-government. It is not too much to say for the debates of the Convention that the question of Home Rule is now a question not between two sections of the Irish people—one section desiring and the other rejecting what the majority of the Convention recommended. This

Ireland's Hope

Miss Redmond's Appeal—Lord Bryce's Reply

I. From Johanna Redmond

Germany invented the hymn of hate. Her people not content with learning it by heart have made it their religion. Little by little it has found its way to Ireland, undermining the purity of our motives obscuring our high ideals. On both sides of the Irish Sea this new religion of hate has gained more converts day by day.

German propaganda has been cleverly at work under the surface, spreading the seeds of hatred and dissension between Great Britain and Ireland. So wily have been their methods, so crowned with success their efforts, that we have almost claimed the religion of hatred as our own. It is not too late, however, even now to recognise its trade mark, "Made in Germany," and to plant a new seed in its place—leagues of good will. Surely such a seed should flourish and bear wholesome fruit.

It has been stated, especially since the base menace of conscription has electrified this country, that the Irish people are filled with bitter hatred, and ill will towards the people of England. This is a mischievous falsehood. That the Irish people distrust and loathe British mis-government in Ireland is true, and they do so with such avowed good cause that it would be superfluous to recount the reasons. They are known through the length and breadth of the world, but whatever the British Government has done in the past or contemplates in the future—even the enforcing of such an act of injustice and despotism as conscription—the attitude of the British people in this war, their generosity and sacrifice have gained the respect and admiration of all the civilised nations of the world.

Ireland's Opportunity

It is inconceivable that Ireland, with her historic generosity of spirit, would, by condoning such hatred and ill-feeling, place a weapon of destruction in the blood-stained hands of the common enemy. That England's difficulty in this war has been Ireland's opportunity is true. Now, in a new sense, it is an opportunity not to revenge herself for past ill-treatment or present vital wrongs, but, on the contrary, to prove herself a nation so broad-minded, actuated by such noble ideals and pity for the wronged, that in a just and noble cause, she can, without detriment to their best interests, also be true of many other parts of Russia.

Friendship Between Peoples

Today, the two peoples have come far nearer to a just comprehension and genuine friendship than seemed obtainable in those days when the Government of England was not yet in the hands of the people. There need be no fear now in Ireland that the English democracy, bewildered as they are by the reckless violence and wild language of the Sinn Feiners, will certainly be met, with will of her own accord, to join in vindicating against Germany those very principles of liberty and nationality upon which she finds her own claims. This is not a war which England has undertaken for her own benefit. It is war for Right and Humanity, and the victory of Right and Humanity and Liberty will be won for Ireland as well as for the rest of Europe.

Those Englishmen and Scotsmen who have for more than 30 years been pressing the claims of Ireland, believing that the "union of hearts" which Mr. Gladstone sought and for which Miss Redmond pleads will surely come at last, have no doubt as to what is needed now. Parliament ought to bring into operation a large and effective Home Rule scheme, and this must be done without delay. There has been too much delay already. And Ireland on her part—so think her English and Scottish friends—ought to make plain to the world that her people stand in line with Britain and America, Italy and France. These four peoples are giving all that is dearest to them to save mankind from the menace of German ruthlessness and tyranny. If Ireland loves liberty and justice, how can she fail to feel with them, and to wish that her sons should fight beside them in such a cause.

We must take our stand, shoulder to shoulder, united against the common foe. It is possible for us to do all this and still remain true Irishmen and Irishwomen, with our hearts burning with love of Ireland, brains striving for her welfare, and忠誠 to our principles of Irish nationality. Is it too much to ask the British democracy to do its share in promoting this spirit of understanding and good will between the Sister Isles? If this is accomplished, rest assured Ireland will not be behind-hand in honor and chivalry.

New occasions teach new duties.

Time makes ancient good uncouth. They must upward still and onward Who would keep abreast with truth?

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Ireland's Aspirations

Up till 1886 there was a marked opposition between the large majority of Irishmen on the one hand and the still larger majority of Englishmen on the other, because both the great English parties had failed to understand the grounds on which the claim of Home Rule was based.

Since 1886 a sentiment of sympathy for Ireland has been strong in the Liberal party, and is now by no means confined to the Liberal party.

There is now, among the bulk of Englishmen in all the three parties, a wish to go as far as possible to meet and satisfy the desire for a large measure of Irish self-government.

It is not too much to say for the debates of the Convention that the question of Home Rule is now a question not between two sections of the Irish people—one section desiring and the other rejecting what the majority of the Convention recommended. This

ought to be better known in other countries, as well as more fully realised in Ireland, than is yet the case. Miss Redmond need not therefore fear any return to the unfortunate conditions of 50 years ago, when mistrust and suspicion were estranging the two peoples. Those conditions have now, we may well believe, passed away for ever. It is nevertheless true that what appears an unwillingness in Ireland to help in the fight against Germany has caused some irritation in England, just as the attempt to force compulsory military service on Ireland has reawakened suspicion there.

To Irish Nationalists it has seemed to be an exercise of arbitrary authority by one nation over another. "That we Irishmen," they say, "are as good fighters as any Englishman or Scotsman, and just as loyal to the flag we follow, has been proved on many a battlefield; but if we are to fight we want to fight of our own free will." Many Englishmen do not understand this attitude, because they do not realise that centuries of conflict have made the Irish people sensitively jealous of their own nationality, and that the Irish mind has been so turned in upon itself, so much occupied with Ireland's grievances and claims, that it has not grasped the real meaning of this war. Englishmen are accordingly disappointed that Ireland does not show a stronger desire to join in the conflict against German aggression, does not realise the crimes of the German Government, nor the dangers with which its ambition threatens the world. What is most wanted today—and this must be the foundation of the good will and mutual confidence which Miss Redmond most rightly desires—is that each people should get to understand the other more completely. A true understanding of one another's character and ideas is the basis of friendship between nations as between men.

Friendship Between Peoples

Today, the two peoples have come far nearer to a just comprehension and genuine friendship than seemed obtainable in those days when the Government of England was not yet in the hands of the people. There need be no fear now in Ireland that the English democracy, bewildered as they are by the reckless violence and wild language of the Sinn Feiners, will certainly be met, with will of her own accord, to join in vindicating against Germany those very principles of liberty and nationality upon which she finds her own claims. This is not a war which England has undertaken for her own benefit. It is war for Right and Humanity, and the victory of Right and Humanity and Liberty will be won for Ireland as well as for the rest of Europe.

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If Japan should set about the task in a manly way and convince the nations of her honorable disinterested motives, they would only be too grateful for Japan's greatest co-operation in any part of the world.

As for the political parties do they hate the Government for its alleged weakness, or for their own political ambitions? For while Mr. Hara and other influential politicians who are understood not to favor the Siberian intervention, have never committed themselves to a definite expression of antipacifism, they have hinted that they would not mind approving of the scheme, if it were proposed by some one else, by themselves for choice.

"A given signal the squadrons are maneuvered at their aerodromes. Standardised bomb racks are substituted for the ordinary fittings. Bombs are delivered by motor-lorry from the State arsenals. Within a few hours of the mobilisation orders being issued the squadrons are ready to start. They travel at a hundred miles an hour or more. Very possibly no formal declaration of war.

"They reach the territory of their victim at 9 p.m. one evening, mobilisation having begun at dawn, and being executed with profound secrecy. They destroy the arsenals, naval bases, and one or two civilian centers, returning immediately to their own aerodromes to refit and reload.

"In the absence of genuinely masterful defences all nations will presumably lie at the mercy of any Power sufficiently unscrupulous to wage aggressive wars in this fashion."

A vivid picture of the possibilities of the war in the air of the future is given by Mr. John Steel in the National Review.

"The prospect of daylight raids by enormous fleets over half the area of Great Britain is," he writes, "the least we must be prepared to meet in any future war. The calculation of mobile sea fleets and land armaments takes at least a month. The mobilisation of an air fleet could be completed in a day. An aerial fleet, ostensibly built for commercial traffic, would be available for war at very brief notice.

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The Present Crisis

Japan Needs A Great Leader

By S. Akimoto
(Japan Advertiser)

If it is true that a national crisis produces great men, then it is time that great men have come forward to solve the momentous problems now facing Japan. We look round and behold on all sides problems without number, national and international. The nations of the world are being rebuilt. Two mighty military and political forces are contending in a life-and-death struggle. We may differ in our opinion as to the rightness or wrongness of the respective causes for which they are fighting. But one thing is certain that the war must end sooner or later and that the issue will have a momentous effect on the future destinies of Japan. In other words, in the rest of the world, all around Japan, are going on fearsome struggles, to determine Japan's future fate.

To Irish Nationalists it has seemed to be an exercise of arbitrary authority by one nation over another. "That we Irishmen," they say, "are as good fighters as any Englishman or Scotsman, and just as loyal to the flag we follow, has been proved on many a battlefield; but if we are to fight we want to fight of our own free will." Many Englishmen do not understand this attitude, because they do not realise that centuries of conflict have made the Irish people sensitively jealous of their own nationality, and that the Irish mind has been so turned in upon itself, so much occupied with Ireland's grievances and claims, that it has not grasped the real meaning of this war.

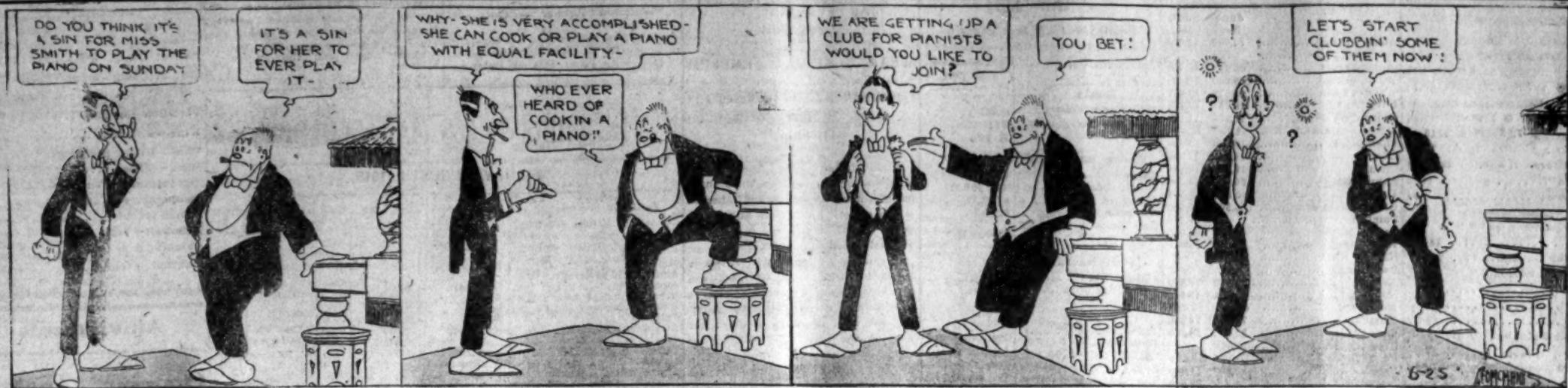
It is the opinion of the writer that the Irishmen are right in their desire to fight of their own free will. The Englishmen are wrong in their desire to fight of their own free will. The Irishmen are right in their desire to fight of their own free will. The Englishmen are wrong in their desire to fight of their own free will.

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The Englishmen are right in their desire to fight of their

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

At What Period Would You Have Wished To Live?

"At what period of the world's history would an intelligent man or woman most desire to have lived?"

The question is variously answered by people of different temperaments, but the first favorite, so to speak, are the age of Pericles, the age of Augustus, the age of the Antonines, the Italian Renaissance, the age of Elizabeth. Probably in none of them could a modern man or woman, accustomed to the amenities of later times, have lived without gross inconvenience, but if the question must be asked, there is a great deal to be said for the Victorian age, which was the theme of Mr. Asquith's 'Romances Lecture at Oxford on Saturday,' says the Westminster Gazette.

More Of His Own Way

"An Englishman in the middle rank of life who was born about 1810 and died about 1890 had probably more of his own way in those years than a man similarly placed in any period of the world's history. He saw and, with reasonable good luck, shared in a prosperity which was constantly increasing. For his class, he was sheltered from all great catastrophes in his own country, and yet could watch as a spectator a succession of interesting and exciting upheavals in other countries; he had good ground for a

High Intellectual Achievements

The succeeding generation has come to scoff at this life, and uses the word 'Victorian' for everything that is mediocre, banal, and complacent. Therein, as Mr. Asquith reminds us, it is mightily mistaken. The intellectual achievements of the Victorian age were extraordinarily high. That age had a succession of writers and thinkers of remarkable energy and influence who wrought for their generation as no similar body of men or women have wrought for these times.

warmth of those feelings in the reception accorded him when he rose to deliver his address, but the Chancellor probably most truly interpreted the thoughts of those present in his reference to the disgust with which the university and the public regard the abuse to which our public men are subjected in these days.

The Epochs Of Queens

"Soon after the doors of the theater were opened the semicircle filled with doctors in their scarlet robes, and with the heads of houses in academic gowns." In "the area" graduates and their friends came in large numbers, whilst in the upper and lower galleries every available seat was occupied by undergraduates and others anxious to hear the lecture.

Thrills Of Expectancy

"Mr. Asquith said it was a curious fact in English history that the only Sovereigns who had given their names to an epoch had been three Queens. No one talked of the age of Edward I., of the age of Henry VIII., or of George III., though their reigns were all times of great national movement both in the sphere of action and in the sphere of thought. The ages of Elizabeth and Anne passed into the conventional dialect of chronology, and although it was less than twenty years since Queen Victoria died, they could feel little doubt that for generations to come the historian would speak of the Victorian Age.

"There was, too, as Mr. Asquith reminds us, an unceasing stream of controversy carried on by great people before a great audience. Religion and Science, with Tyndall and Huxley on one side and all the pulpits on the other; the Oxford Movement and the battle of the Churches, coming to its issue in Newman and Charles Kingsley; endless debates about the theory of politics, with Mill, Bagehot, Maine, Fitz James Stephen for protagonists—all these went on incessantly for years to a large and immensely interested audience. Philosophy, to a smaller audience, was equally vocal; and Herbert Spencer and his opponents labored each other with the vigor and vehemence of politicians on the hustings. Some of the questions in debate are settled, others never will be, yet others are being re-opened from new angles and with new knowledge. But before the end of the century the interest in them appeared to have evaporated. The great new rich world which the Victorians had built up was thinking of other things and passing into the materialist phase which was to bring us to the great catastrophe," adds the Westminster Gazette.

"The real point," says the Daily Telegraph, "is that each period has its own predilections and prejudices, and that, though it may be unfilial, it is also only natural that the younger seers should call in question the prophets of an earlier time. Perhaps the Victorian age was too inclined to romance and sentiment. It was apt to echo Vaunvauargues's deceptive dictum that all great thoughts come from the heart. Its philosophy might miss some of the deeper aspects of life which confront us now. Its faith may have been mere emotion; its creed too easily assimilated."

"But at the end of any patient inquiry into the merits of the Victorian era the conclusion at which Mr. Asquith arrived in his Romances Lecture is inevitable. We can only hope that some critic fifty years hence, taking a survey of post-Victorian times, 'may be able to say that their contribution was comparable with that of their predecessors in the things that permanently enrich and exalt mankind.'

Mr. Asquith's Lecture

"For the first time in the history of the Romances Lecture at Oxford since its institution in 1892, the Chancellor of the University presided in person this year over the gathering which assembled to hear it," says the Daily Telegraph.

"The occasion was notable in another direction—it gave the great and distinguished assembly, which crowded every available spot in the Sheldonian Theater on Saturday afternoon, an opportunity of giving expression to the feelings entertained for Mr. Asquith, the lecturer, in that center of learning which was the scene of his early brilliant promise, and where he is regarded, to quote the words of Earl Curzon, as one of its most eminent sons."

"There was no mistaking the

Victorians were not allowed to wax fat, and the prophetic office had rarely been more fully exercised than it was by Carlyle and Ruskin, and Matthew Arnold showed intellectual impatience of the sterility and futility of contemporary life. To a catena of prophetic literature Mr. Asquith added the work 'On Compromise,' by Lord Morley, a scathing indictment of some Victorian insincerities.

"Mr. Asquith passed on to the rise and fall of the Tractarian movement, the Broad Church, and the relative positions of Robertson and Spurgeon. All these topics, he said, would have to be placed by the historian in their due and proper perspective and the several speculative tendencies would have their place in the history of thought.

"After a description of the historic scene between Bishop Samuel Wilberforce and Professor Huxley, 'who gave the Bishop a nasty fall,' he went on to give another instance of controversial method leading up to Disraeli's famous pronouncement, 'I am on the side of the angels.'

A Great Hope

"Mr. Asquith declared that man's

physical pedigree, whatever it be, must be regarded as of little moment. Whether his origin was by special creation or by development from lower forms of organic life, somewhere and somehow he was united with something that was to be found nowhere else, in power of initiative, in self-determination, in pursuing and achieving ideals, and in the capacity for communal life. The last word here was not with philosophies, nor even with men of science, but with the poet who had the gift of vision.

"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason, how infinite in faculty! In form, in moving, how like an angel; in apprehension, how like a god! The beauty of the world! The paragon of animals!"

"Mr. Asquith, concluding, only hoped that 50 years hence, in that chair his successor would be able to say that the contributions of the post-Victorians was comparable with that of the Victorians in the things that permanently enrich and exalt mankind."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 8, 1918.
Money and Bullion
Silver: buying rate.
G 10/- = Tls. 4.14
G 20/- = Mex. 57.71
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
G 22.5/- = Mex. 58.98
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.25
Shai Gold Bars: 973 touch Tls. 285
Copper Cash: per tael 1522
Native Interred: .99
Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver: 48.11d.
Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/a: %
4 m/a: %
5 m/a: %
Exchange on Shanghai: 60 d.
Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$4.763
Grosso: -

Exchange Closing Quotations:
London: T.T. 4/10
London: Demand 4/10
India: T.T. 3222
Paris: T.T. 660
Paris: Demand 562
London: Demand 1151
Hongkong: T.T. 70
Japan: T.T. 461
Bavaria: T.T. 228
Singapore: T.T. 482

Banks Buying Rates
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London: 4 m/a. Docy. 5/6d.
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London: 6 m/a. Docy. 5/6d.
Paris: 4 m/a. 885
New York: 4 m/a. Docy. 119

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Anglo-Java: 120,000 58,600
Ayer Tawah: 28,018 29,977
Batu Anam: 18,882 23,714
Bukit Toh Alang: 10,128 11,140
Buti: 17,650 15,000
Chempak: 18,245 23,301
Chemor: 15,745 18,834
Consolidated: 50,252 55,284
Dominion: 43,312 42,500
Gula Kalumpang: 33,500 35,500
Shipped to London: 40,610
Java Consolidated: 58,000 54,000
Kamunting: 20,019 23,085
Kapala: 11,211 —
Kapayang: —
Karan: 9,000 8,570
Kota Bahro: 32,591 40,842
Kroewok: 43,000 28,000
Langkag: 78,915 73,633
Padang: 25,500 25,500
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Indo-China Def: "Shell": 16,081
Pengkalan: 16,508 12,544
Repah: 18,000 11,000
Semagatas: 20,000
Semambu: 14,407 12,654
See Kee: 13,427
Senawang: 22,525 13,000
Shanghai-Malay: 14,650 14,266
Shanghai-Kelantan: 16,100 16,800
Shanghai-Seremban: 14,021 11,242
Shanghai-Pahang: 17,477 16,872
Shanghai-Sumatra: 70,890 67,830
Sua Mangis: 19,000
Sungha: 9,419 10,011
Sungki: 23,012 23,950
Taiping: 13,000 —
Tanah Merah: 34,000 30,900
ebong: 71,250 72,000
Ulohol: 4,530 5,699
Ziangbe: 61,000 32,000

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended August 7, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

1918	1917
Gross Receipts \$33,242.78	\$28,755.09
Loss by currency depreciation	7,723.32 6,478.82
Effective Receipts \$25,526.46	\$22,276.27

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation

Car miles run: 51,163 74,285

Passengers carried 1,526,972 1,534,883

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 6.—Today's metal prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£. 0.00
10.0. Nominal	122 5 0
American Electrolytic	99
90% Copper f.o.b.	137 0 0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. Nominal	100
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	nett 29 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (in extra in flask)	Nominal
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 3%) Nominal	
Standard Tin (cach)	58 10 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	62 0 0
Calvanized Sheets	24
Gauge f.o.b.	26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 months)	398 10 0

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation

Car miles run: 51,163 74,285

Passengers carried 1,526,972 1,534,883

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, August 6.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:

Tenders for Transfers: Highest price 1s. 6d.

Receive 25%

Deferred Transfers: Highest price 1s. 5-29/32d.

Tenders at 1s. 5-29/32d.

Receive 25%

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6,000,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6,000,000.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, August 6.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Quiet.

Previous quotation, London, Aug. 3: Bar Silver Spot: 45 1/2d. Quiet

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 8, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Lands Tls. 68.00

Telephones Tls. 82.00

Oriental Cotton Tls. 60.00 Sept.

Anglo Javas Tls. 7.20

Unofficial

Anglo French Lands Tls. 72.50

Cultiv. Dairy Tls. 10.25

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.00 Sept.

New Engineering Tls. 24.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 120.00 Sept.

Shanghai Docks Tls. 128.50 Oct.

Shanghai Docks Tls. 134.00 Cash

Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 26.00

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Orientals @ Tls. 60.00 Sept.

Orientals @ Tls. 65.50 cash

Unofficial

Kungyiks @ Tls. 16.75 cash

Shai Docks @ Tls. 127.50 Sept.

Shanghai Cotton @ Tls. 153.00 cash

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations Closing

H. K. and S. B.	Tls. 535 B.
Chartered	271
Haus-Asiatic	Tls. 256

Marine Insurances

Canton	Tls. 350 B.
North China	Tls. 126 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 270 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 200 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 25 B.

Fire Insurances

China Fire	Tls. 150 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref	Tls. 140
Indo-China Def	Tls. 231 B.
"Shell":	Tls. 26 B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 23 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 26 B.

Mining

Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 27a B.
Philippines	Tls. 6 B.
Raub	Tls. 29

Docks

Hongkong Dock	Tls. 140 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 134 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 24 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 73 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 89 1/2 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo French Land	Tls. 721 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 58
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 53 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 56

Cotton Mills

E-wo	Tls. 187 1/2 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97 1/2
Lau-kung-mow	Tls. 126
Oriental	Tls. 58 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 183 B.
King Yik	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Yangtzeepoo Pref	Tls. 90

Industrials

Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 88 1/2 B.
Green Island	Tls. 60 B.
Langkag	Tls. 16 1/2 S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 67 1/2 B.

Stores

Hall and Holtz	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	Tls. 30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 80
Moutre	Tls. 31
Watson	Tls. 56 1/2 B.
Weeks	Tls. 12 1/2

Rubbers (Local)</div

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 14		San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	
Aug. 16		San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Aug. 17		Seattle, etc.	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Aug. 19		Tacoma and Seattle	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 2		San Francisco	Aita Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Sept. 8		Tacoma & Seattle	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 9		San Francisco	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 14		San Francisco	Tonyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 16		Vancouver	Odeon	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Sept. 19		Seattle, etc.	Ex. of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 5		Tacoma & Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
		Vancouver	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
			Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 9	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 16	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tatogami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 17	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 23	—	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 25	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 26	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Shibariki Maru	Rus. R.V.F.	
Aug. 31	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
			Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug. 11	—	London, etc.	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 13	—	London, etc.	Sado Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 9 4:00 Ningpo	Hainan Paking	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 9 4:30 Ningpo	Hainan Ninghao	Chl. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.		
Aug. 10 D.L. Amoy, H'kong & Cton	Suiyang	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 10 — Foochow	Haean	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 10 12:30 Ningpo	Kwangtang	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 11 D.L. Hongkong	Kwangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 12 D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifeng	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.		
Aug. 13 D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.		
Aug. 14 D.L. Amoy, H'kong & Cton	Siberia Maru	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.		
Aug. 17 — Taicou, Fehow & K'lung	Suning	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.		
Aug. 19 — Manilla & H'kong	Kohoku Maru	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.		
Aug. 21 — Manilla & Singapore	Fushimi Maru	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.		
Aug. 24 — Hongkong	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.		
Aug. 28 — H'kong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. O.S.K.		

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 9 — Newchwang	Hainanfeng	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.			
Aug. 10 10:00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 10 12:30 Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 11 — Chefoo & Tientsin	Hainanfeng	Jap. S.M.R.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 12 2:30 Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 13 2:00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tsingtao	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 15 10:00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 15 D.L. Antung	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 17 10:00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 18 — T'tsin, Dairen, Tsingtao	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 22 4:00 Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 9 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loengwo	Br. J. M. & Co.			
Aug. 9 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohany Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 9 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtung	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfuo	Br. J. M. & Co.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 14 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 15 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT.

D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 9 — Ningpo	Kiangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 9 — Tientsin	Hainanfeng	Br. B. & S.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 9 — Hankow	Hainanfeng	Jap. O.S.K.	Am. S. Oil Co.	
Aug. 9 — Hankow	Gohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9 — Hankow	Luensi	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 9 — Hankow	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 8 D.L. Swatow	Hoihow	Br. B. & S.		
Aug. 8 — Tsingtao	Noto Maru	Jap. O.S.K.		
Aug. 8 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tsingtao	Br. B. & S.		
Aug. 8 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Aug. 8 — Ningpo	Kiangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer <i>Lucency</i> , Captain A. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. <i>Loongwo</i> , 3,925 Captain F. J. Flanagan, will leave on Friday, August 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.
HANKOW & PORTS	The Co.'s Str. <i>Yohyang Maru</i> , Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, August 9, at about 1 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Nissin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.
HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer <i>Hsin Peking</i> , Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 9, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

Tens
KANAGAWA MARU .. 12,500
SAKO MARU 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

VIA Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Seike, Aug. 16
FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Irisawa, Sept. 16

CHONGMING-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. K. Suda, Aug. 9
TATEGAMI MARU 4,500 Capt. N. Tsutahashi, Aug. 16

YAMASHIRO MARU .. 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Aug. 23

CHONGMING, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Aug. 10

WAKESHIMA MARU .. 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, Aug. 17

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Migo, Aug. 23

FOR TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU 16,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, Aug. 19

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Sept. 3

KATORI MARU 19,000 Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Aug. 19

SUWA MARU 21,000 Oct. 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU 12,500 Aug. 21

TANGO MARU 14,000 Sept. 15

NIKKO MARU 16,000 Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

1000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

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Business and Official Notices

DRINK

Sparklis Pure Aerated Water

Order books upon application to

The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers

128a Szechuan Road
Phone 3255

18947

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that E. H. Dodge holds Power of Attorney, and will sign for the undersigned corporation.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS CO
18957

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For
Venerous and Surgical Disease.
Men and Woman's Disease.
Skin diseases and rheumatism.
Infect all kind of vaccine.
New and old (1914).
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE,
A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from
North Szechuan Road)
Tel. North 2579. 18946

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2631.

Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. St. North Szechuan Road,

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tien-shan carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warrantied fastness. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Prices according to quality and size, from \$7.50 upwards or by the square foot, at \$0.50 to \$1 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shansi Road Corner. The No. is

197 PEKING ROAD.
Beware of imitation Carpets—
sporting to be made from camel or
sheep's wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for
15 years.

A Hemp Carpet will wear for only
2 years.

POOTOO:

"The only Trip of the Season"

The Ninghsin Steamship Company's
new palatial steamer

"NINGSHIN" ex "TAISHAN"

will leave Shanghai on Friday, August 9th at 4:30 p.m. from the Ninghsia Wharf leaving Pootoo, Sunday 3:00 p.m. and arriving at Shanghai Monday daylight August 12th.

On way to Pootoo the steamer will pass Lungshau and Chinal, and on return trip the Chusan Islands, in daylight.

Make the trip and see scenery similar to the famous Island Sea of Japan.

Fare for the round trip including all meals

Forward Saloon \$30.00
After Saloon \$25.00

For passage, apply to
The San Peh S.N. Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that, owing to depleted stocks, the undermentioned Stores intend closing for Tiffin from 12:30 p.m. until 1:45 p.m., commencing from Monday, 12th August, 1918, until further notice, excepting Saturday when the closing time will be as usual.

Arts & Crafts, Ltd.
Hall & Holt, Ltd.
Lane Crawford & Co., Ltd.
Weeks & Co., Ltd.

18940

BILL SMITH

*It may be
that there
are products
superior to
Elephant
Head French
Peppermint,
but they are
not to be
procured on
this market.*



ASK BILL!

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER

SWEET
PURE

&
WHOLESMOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels
and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Anybody can cut prices, but it takes brains to sell at a profit.

EXPERTS IN SKINS
AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

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18936 A. 16

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